

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 362 692 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
19.11.2003 Bulletin 2003/47

(51) Int Cl.7: **B32B 1/08**, B29C 45/16,  
F02D 9/10  
// B29K77:00

(21) Application number: 03011259.3

(22) Date of filing: 16.05.2003

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR**  
**HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK**

(72) Inventors:  
• Chini, Fabrizio  
38068 Renzo (IT)  
• Moschini, Renzo  
40127 Bologna (IT)  
• Pieri, Emanuela  
40100 Bologna (IT)

(30) Priority: 17.05.2002 IT BO20020304

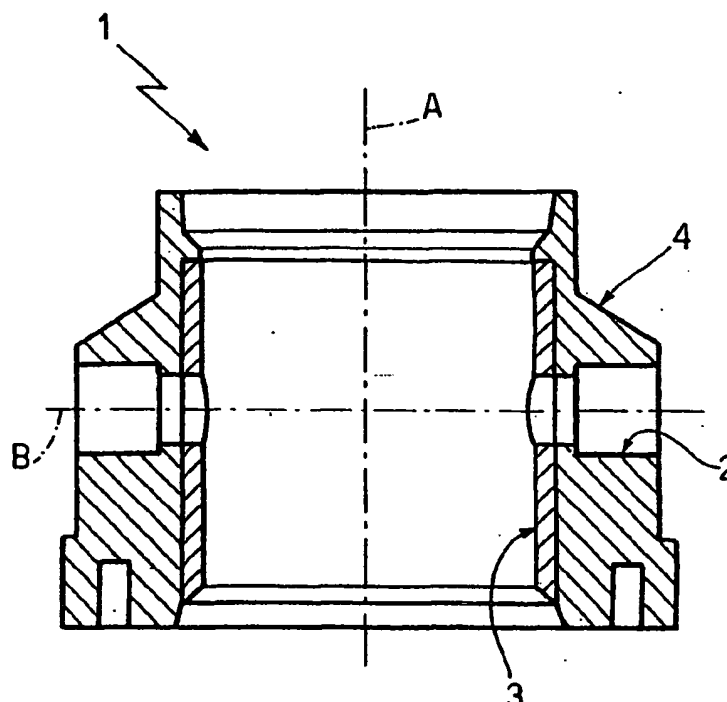
(71) Applicant: **Magneti Marelli Powertrain Spa**  
10138 Torino (IT)

(74) Representative: **Cerbaro, Elena, Dr. et al**  
**STUDIO TORTA S.r.l.**,  
Via Viotti, 9  
10121 Torino (IT)

(54) **Bilayered pipe with an inner wall of polymeric material having a HDT-A of at least 275 C**

(57) A pipe (1) constituted by an inner wall (2) produced with a first high-performance thermoplastic polymeric material having a distortion temperature under load in accordance with standard HDT-A ISO75 of at

least 275°C and an outer wall (3) produced from a second thermoplastic material belonging to the same family of chemical polymers as the high-performance thermoplastic material and coinjectected therewith for production of the pipe itself.



**Fig2**

**EP 1 362 692 A1**

## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to novel pipes made of polymeric material.

**[0002]** In particular the present invention relates to novel pipes made of polymeric material capable of being used for throttle bodies.

**[0003]** Pipes of this type accommodate within them a mobile gate member, which, by co-operating with the inner wall of the pipe, selectively controls the flow rate of fluid through the pipe itself. It is obvious that in pipes of this type there is a necessity for the inner wall to be constituted by a material that is capable of ensuring effective and extended activity of the throttle valve. Such materials will here and hereinafter be denoted "high-performance" materials.

**[0004]** As is known to the person skilled in the art, high-performance polymeric materials are those polymeric materials that have intrinsic properties such as to give them excellent mechanical, chemical and thermal properties.

**[0005]** In the present invention, the essential property that identifies a high-performance polymeric material is a distortion temperature under load in accordance with standard HDT-A ISO75 of no less than 275°C.

**[0006]** High-performance polymeric materials that meet the above-stated requirements have now been available for some time. However, such materials are particularly expensive, to the extent that using them to produce the entire pipe is not really feasible.

**[0007]** One possible solution is to make a pipe having a metal core coated with a high-performance polymeric material. In this solution, the connection between the polymeric material and the metal core is purely mechanical. While such a solution solves the problem relating to the cost of the pipe and to the presence of the high-performance polymeric material in the inner wall, it does suffer from a problem of progressive detachment that, as time passes, occurs between the polymeric part and the metal part of said pipe.

**[0008]** The aim of the present invention is to provide novel pipes having technical properties that free them from the problems of the prior art.

**[0009]** The subject-matter of the present invention is a pipe comprising an inner wall constituted by a first high-performance thermoplastic polymeric material having a distortion temperature under load in accordance with standard HDT-A ISO75 of at least 275°C; said pipe being characterised in that it comprises an outer wall constituted by a second thermoplastic material belonging to the same family of chemical polymers as said first high-performance thermoplastic material.

**[0010]** The pipe is preferably produced by means of coinjection of the first thermoplastic material with the second thermoplastic material.

**[0011]** The first and second thermoplastic materials preferably belong to the family of polyamides or polyesters.

**[0012]** The first and second thermoplastic materials preferably belong to the family of polyamides.

**[0013]** The purpose of the following illustrative and nonlimiting example is to provide a better understanding of the invention with reference to the attached figures, in which:

- Figure 1 is a perspective view from above of a preferred embodiment of the pipe that is the subject-matter of the present invention; and
- Figure 2 is a section along the line II-II in Figure 1.

**[0014]** In Figures 1 and 2, 1 denotes overall a pipe of substantially circular section, which pipe has a longitudinal axis A and is capable of being connected to an intake manifold (not shown) of a spark-ignition engine.

**[0015]** The pipe 1 is capable of accommodating therein a gate disk (not illustrated) attached to a shaft (not illustrated) mounted rotatably in suitable tubular seats 2 provided in the pipe 1 along a diameter of the section of the pipe 1 itself and defining an axis of rotation B perpendicular to the axis A.

**[0016]** The pipe 1 comprises an inner wall 3 produced from a high-performance thermoplastic material designated PPA GF33 (commercial name Amodel AS1133HS) and an outer wall 4 produced from a thermoplastic material designated PA66 GF30 (commercial name Technyl A210V30).

**[0017]** The pipe of the present invention is produced by the coinjection method, which substantially involves moulding two different materials in succession. In particular, the material having a lower melting point is moulded first and then, but before said material cools, the material having a higher melting point is moulded.

**[0018]** Because both materials belong to the same family of polyamides and are thus chemically compatible, the materials can combine intimately, so preventing different coefficients of thermal expansion, differing thermal behaviour and mechanical stresses from bringing about the loss of adhesion typical of pipes comprising a mechanical connection system.

**[0019]** Furthermore, the present invention makes it possible to produce pipes with low production costs. In fact, the pipes of the invention have parts made from costly high-performance material only in those zones in which such material is technically necessary, while the other parts are constituted by a low cost material.

**[0020]** Finally, it is obvious that modifications and variants can be made to the pipes that are the subject-matter of the invention, if they do not extend beyond the scope of the claims.

**[0021]** In particular, the pipe can have a substantially rectangular section, in which the gate member, being a substantially rectangular in shape, is hinged on one side of the pipe itself.

**Claims**

1. Pipe (1) comprising an inner wall (3) constituted by a first high-performance thermoplastic polymeric material having a distortion temperature under load in accordance with standard HDT-A ISO75 of at least 275°C; said pipe being **characterised in that** it comprises an outer wall (4) constituted by a second thermoplastic material belonging to the same family of chemical polymers as said first high-performance thermoplastic material.
2. Pipe according to Claim 1, **characterised in that** it is produced by coinjection of said first thermoplastic material with said second thermoplastic material.
3. Pipe according to Claim 1 or 2, **characterised in that** said first and said second thermoplastic materials belong to the family of polyamides or polyesters.
4. Pipe according to Claim 3, **characterised in that** said first and said second thermoplastic materials belong to the family of polyamides.
5. Use of the pipe according to any one of the preceding claims for throttle bodies.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

3

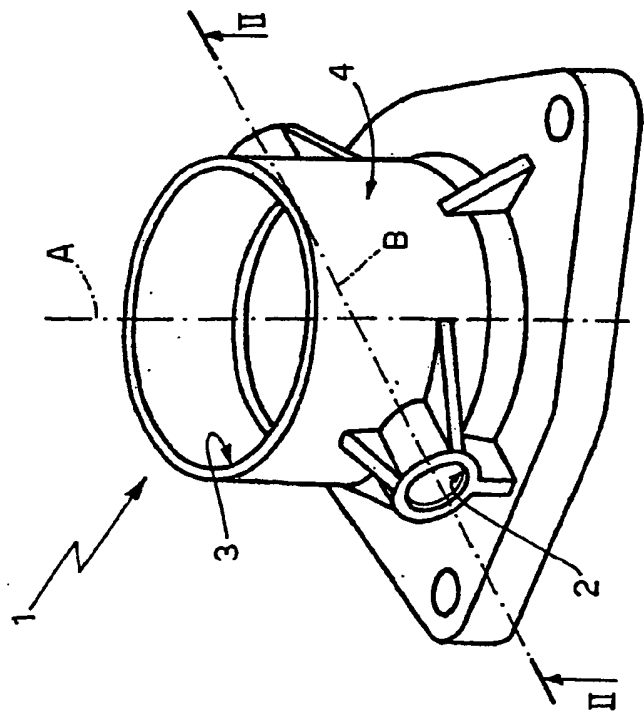


Fig.1

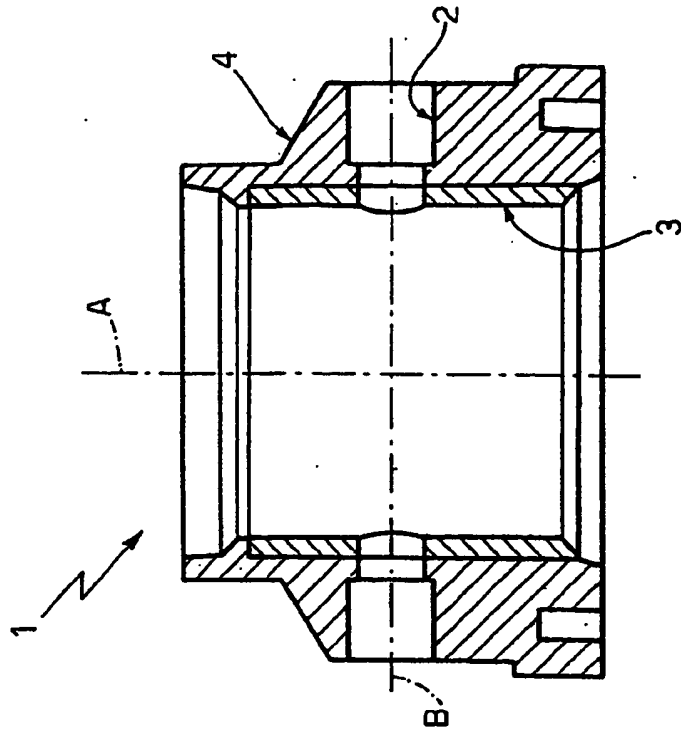


Fig.2



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 03 01 1259

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 1 033 224 A (BASF AG) 6 September 2000 (2000-09-06) * paragraph '0035!; claims 1,7,9,16,17 *	1-5	B32B1/08 B29C45/16 F02D9/10 //B29K77:00
X	GB 2 338 446 A (HONDA MOTOR CO LTD) 22 December 1999 (1999-12-22) * page 24, paragraph 2; claims 1-8; figure 12 *	1-3,5	
X	FR 2 766 548 A (HUTCHINSON) 29 January 1999 (1999-01-29) * page 2, paragraph 2; claims 1,5 *	1,3,4	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 10, 31 October 1997 (1997-10-31) & JP 09 168196 A (SUZUKI KANSHI KK), 24 June 1997 (1997-06-24) * abstract *	1,3,4	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 157 (M-1236), 16 April 1992 (1992-04-16) & JP 04 008536 A (FUJIKURA LTD), 13 January 1992 (1992-01-13) * abstract *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) B32B B29C B29D F02D F16L F16K
P,X	EP 1 233 174 A (DELPHI TECH INC) 21 August 2002 (2002-08-21) * paragraph '0028!; claims 11,12; figure 6 *	1-4	
A	DE 101 14 994 A (BORG WARNER INC) 4 October 2001 (2001-10-04) * claim 8 *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>14 August 2003</b>	Examiner <b>Van Nieuwenhuijze, O</b>
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 03 01 1259

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	US 5 581 928 A (BOER WOLFANG DIPL ING ET AL) 10 December 1996 (1996-12-10) * claim 1 *	1	
A	US 6 138 988 A (BORDELLIER FRANCK ET AL) 31 October 2000 (2000-10-31) * claims 1-3; figures 1,2,7 *	1	
A	US 5 875 758 A (FUJITA SUSUMU) 2 March 1999 (1999-03-02) * figure 2; example 1 *	4	
A	EP 1 065 360 A (SIEMENS CANADA LTD) 3 January 2001 (2001-01-03) * paragraphs '0031!', '0032!', '0039!' *	5	
A	WO 01 09498 A (JESSBERGER THOMAS ; REHMANN ACHIM (DE); MANN & HUMMEL FILTER (DE)) 8 February 2001 (2001-02-08) * claim 1; figure 1 *	5	
A	DE 196 15 438 A (MANN & HUMMEL FILTER) 23 January 1997 (1997-01-23) * claim 1; figure 1 *	5	<div>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</div>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>14 August 2003</b>	Examiner <b>Van Nieuwenhuize, O</b>
<div>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</div> <div> X : particularly relevant if taken alone  Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category  A : technological background  O : non-written disclosure  P : intermediate document </div> <div> T : theory or principle underlying the invention  E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date  D : document cited in the application  L : document cited for other reasons  &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document </div>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

# ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 03 01 1259

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

14-08-2003

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1033224	A	06-09-2000	DE	19908846 A1	07-09-2000
			EP	1033224 A1	06-09-2000
GB 2338446	A	22-12-1999	JP	11291287 A	26-10-1999
			JP	2000167872 A	20-06-2000
			DE	19915695 A1	14-10-1999
			US	6451238 B1	17-09-2002
FR 2766548	A	29-01-1999	FR	2766548 A1	29-01-1999
JP 09168196	A	24-06-1997	NONE		
JP 04008536	A	13-01-1992	NONE		
EP 1233174	A	21-08-2002	EP	1233174 A2	21-08-2002
			US	2002108660 A1	15-08-2002
DE 10114994	A	04-10-2001	US	6354267 B1	12-03-2002
			DE	10114994 A1	04-10-2001
			US	2002104510 A1	08-08-2002
US 5581928	A	10-12-1996	DE	4410325 A1	28-09-1995
			FR	2717889 A1	29-09-1995
			GB	2288006 A , B	04-10-1995
US 6138988	A	31-10-2000	FR	2762374 A1	23-10-1998
			BR	9804847 A	24-08-1999
			CA	2258959 A1	29-10-1998
			EP	0907851 A1	14-04-1999
			WO	9848204 A1	29-10-1998
US 5875758	A	02-03-1999	JP	8277717 A	22-10-1996
			CA	2217505 A1	10-10-1996
			DE	69609319 D1	17-08-2000
			DE	69609319 T2	18-01-2001
			EP	0819212 A1	21-01-1998
			WO	9631692 A1	10-10-1996
EP 1065360	A	03-01-2001	DE	60000806 D1	02-01-2003
			DE	60000806 T2	24-07-2003
			EP	1065360 A2	03-01-2001
WO 0109498	A	08-02-2001	DE	19936456 A1	08-02-2001
			WO	0109498 A1	08-02-2001
			EP	1200721 A1	02-05-2002
			JP	2003510486 T	18-03-2003

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 01 1259

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

14-08-2003

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0109498 A		US 2002117646 A1	29-08-2002
DE 19615438 A	23-01-1997	DE 19615438 A1	23-01-1997
		WO 9704259 A1	06-02-1997

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82